

For Sale.

BAEL, the new DIET, recommended by the Faculty of Medicine, for the treatment of all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Can be procured from GEO. GLASS, 10, Victoria Street, December 10, 1867.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, and for sale by GEO. GLASS, 10, Victoria Street, February 24, 1868.

FOR SALE, NE in quarts and pints, Montebello, Chicout, HESSE & Co., February 17, 1868.

TEAM COALS, Store, or delivered on Board, London-dredged West Hartley, West Hartley, Straker, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE, COGNAC, Co's HOCK & MOSELEY, 10, Victoria Street, March 16, 1868.

THE SHERRY and PORT, Co's HOCK & MOSELEY, 10, Victoria Street, March 16, 1868.

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CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1484. 號六月三年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1868. 日三十月二年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: F. ALAN, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STRAVER, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.
CHINA: SUTTON, DROWN & CO., Amoy, GILES & CO., Poochoo, THOMPSON & CO., Shanghai, H. JONG & CO., Manila, G. KARATH & CO.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.
It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton, British Consulate, Canton, April 18, 1868. D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.
It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy, British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1868. R. SWINHOE, Consul.

Arrivals.
Mar. 6, Contest, Siamese steamer, 386, Reymond, Bangkok, Dec. 29, General, Chinese.

Passengers.
ARRIVED.—Per Contest, Mr. Jolly.

Shipping Reports.
The Siamese steamer Contest, from Bangkok, reports fine weather, light winds and calms up to Pulo Obi, from thence to Java sea cloudy weather and calms up to Parauwell Islands; from thence heavy gales from N.N.E., which lasted for four days, then moderate weather and light winds and calms up to Pelew Island. Thence light winds and calms up to Baryaus Island, and thence heavy gales from N.N.W., which lasted till 4th March.

For further Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c., &c., see 2nd page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HONGKONG HOTEL.
The above Hotel is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation. Private Rooms for Dinner parties. Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M. Tiffin " 1 to 2 P.M. Dinner " 7 P.M. N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on Saturday, the 7th instant. CHAS. S. DUGGIN, Manager.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8VO. Illustrated with Photographs. Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES. Published for the Proprietor by NONOHA & SONS, Government Printers, HONGKONG.
Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO & Co.; London: W. LANE & Co.; Paris: C. BORDANI.
By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.
Delivered Carriage-free to Subscribers only.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:
In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila, and Bangkok, \$7.50.
In Great Britain, \$2.
In France, \$2.50.

No. 1, March 7th, 1868, will contain—
EUROPEAN LIFE IN CHINA, (Illustrated).
Yeh Nuo's Romance translated from the Chinese, by the late Rev. E. Evans.
HARRY VALLEY, (Illustrated).
How I STRUGGLED INTO PRISON.
THE ROZEMOND, or Euphrosina, (Illustrated).
ROMANCE, GAZAR!
HOW THE THIRTY MANAGER IN CHINA. Dedicated to Prince Mayhew, &c., &c.

Illustrations.
1.—View in Hongkong taken from the bridge on Victoria Peak.
2.—Instantaneous view of Happy Valley, taken on the third day of the race, 1866.
3.—Group of Ringers.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.
JANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to invite inspection of a magnificent assortment of Indian, English and Table CLOTHS, CHINA COVERS, SMOCKING CAPS, SLIPPER, &c., &c., in Gold, Silver and Silk Thread, and showing the most exquisite and tasteful workmanship.
Hongkong, February 28, 1868, 14ma

Amusements.
BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.
The Band of Amateurs.
73rd Regiment.
By kind permission of Lieut. Col. G. J. Buxton, the Band of the above Regt. will perform on
THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENING,
at 8 o'clock and 7th March, at the
GARRISON THEATRE,
NORTH BARRACKS,
The Original Dramatic Extravaganza, entitled
"THE HORN OF A DILEMMA."
To conclude with the Laughable Farce
"A RACE FOR A WIDOW."
PRICES OF ADMISSION—
Reserved Seats, \$2.00.
Front Seats, 1.00.
Back Seats, .20.
Doors open at 6.30. Commence at 8.
February 24, 1868.

Vivat Regina.
Corpt. E. WALSH, Manager.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868. 9mar

CLUB LUSITANO THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Do not fail to witness the closing performances, the stay in Hongkong being positively limited to two nights more.

Saturday Evening,
7th MARCH, 1868.
WONDERFUL & EXQUISITE
MAGICAL REPRESENTATION.

PROFESSOR VANEK,
GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

Surprising Experiments of
PROFESSOR VANEK'S
Modern Witchcraft.

THE WONDERFUL DRUMS FROM
MALAKOFF,
OR THE
DEVIL'S CONCERT.

A Laughable and Amusing Representation of Cosmography.

A most surprising Experiment of Magic.
Together with the delightful and amusing
Optical Cyclorama.

Comic and Laughable Museum.
To conclude with the very much admired
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold six persons, \$12.
Stalls, 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Mr. Hochstetter, and at the door of the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.
Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at 8 P.M.
JOHN WESSELY, Manager.
Hongkong, March 5, 1868. 9mar

THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" IS COMING.

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THE "GREAT WORLD CIRCUS" WILL ARRIVE PER S.S. REYER.

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NOTICE.
The undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Salebratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD, Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

New Advertisements.
NAVY CONTRACTS, 1868-69.
SEALED TENDERS marked on the outside "Tender for Water" will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of Water to H. M. Ships at this place, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.
Conditions of Contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained on application at this Office.
A. H. PRICE, Naval & Victualling Storekeeper, Hongkong Victualling Yard, 6th March, 1868.

NAVY CONTRACTS, 1868-69.
SEALED TENDERS marked on the outside "Tender for Biscuit, &c." will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of the following Articles for the Navy Service, from the 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, viz:—
Biscuits, per lb. English weight.
Soft Bread, per lb. English weight.
Conditions of contract can be seen and further particulars obtained on application at this office.
A. H. PRICE, Naval & Victualling Storekeeper, Hongkong Victualling Yard, 6th March, 1868. 21mar

NAVY CONTRACTS, 1868-69.
SEALED TENDERS marked on the outside "Tender for Fresh Beef, &c." will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, for the supply of the following Articles for the use of the Victualling Department, from the 1st April 1868, to 31st March 1869, viz:—
Fresh Beef, per lb. English weight.
"Vegetables, " " "
Sugar, " " "
Tea, " " "
Raisins, " " "
Rice, " " "
Salt, " " "
Oil, " " "
Firewood, " " "
Conditions of Contract can be seen and further particulars obtained on application at this Office.
A. H. PRICE, Naval & Victualling Storekeeper, Hongkong Victualling Yard, 6th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Bourdon's Pressure and Vacuum GAUGES.
COOPER and BRASS WIRE of assorted sizes.
SHEET LEAD and ZINC.
LEAD PIPE of sizes.
TUCK'S RUBBER PACKING.
RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS and WORKING TOOLS.
BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.
LEATHER BELTING.
DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.
COPAL VARNISH.
CATS and DIPS in SAILS.
RATCHET and MAX DRILLS.
Round and Angle DECK LIGHTS.
SHEATHING FELT.
LIME JUICE.
YORK HAMS.
English and California CHEESE.
GALVANISED NAILS, HOOKS and THIMBLES and CLEW IRONS.
BRASS and IRON LOOKS of all kinds.
FILES.
THOS. HUNT & Co., Hongkong, March 3, 1868. 8ap

NOTICE.
The Connection between Messrs GAUFFRET and GUGERLIN, French Bakers, terminated on the 1st March, 1868.
It is requested that any resident in the Colony who may have any outstanding accounts not settled will present them within the present week.
GAUFFRET & VINCENOT, Hongkong, March 2, 1868. 9mar

FOR SALE.
DOWNTON'S PUMPS
as under
One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with good neck pipes and fittings complete.
One 5 inch Do. do. do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hoses complete.
BOWRA & Co., Hongkong, January 21, 1868. 4f

Auction.
RACE HORSES.
JANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Owner of the undermentioned well-known HORSES, to sell them by Public Auction, (unless previously privately disposed of) on the Parade Ground (by kind permission of the Commandant of the Garrison), on
SATURDAY,
the 7th March, 1868, at 4.30 P.M., viz:—
The Chestnut Sydney Gelding *Marcus*.
The Bay Sydney Horse *Pathfinder*.
The Bay Sydney Horse *Ramona*.
The Brown Sydney Gelding *Rattler*.
The Chestnut Sydney Horse *Exeter*.
TERMS OF SALE.—The purchase money to be paid, and the horses to be at the risk of the purchasers, on the fall of the hammer. Cash in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.17.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868. 7mar

Banks.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$750,000.
With power to increase to \$1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, \$145,902.14.8
Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
GEORGE GARDNER NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONERBY LARNAKE, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
SIR HARRISON J. HALLIDAY.
JAMES A. HENDERSON, Esq.
ELIAS JAMES GIBSON, Esq.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.—Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CLARKE, SONS & RAWLINGS, Coleman Street.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.—Public Accountants.
J. SMITH, Esq., of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Esq., late of Messrs Dent & Co., China.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon (Colombo).
Kandy.
Singapore.
Penang.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Fuchow.
Mauritius.
Batavia.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.
Fixed deposits.—Are received, viz:—
Repayable at 12 months, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Exchange.
The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank, at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the manager.
Office hours.—10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Manager.
2, Queen's Road, February 27, 1867. 4f

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—GEORGE JOHN HENDLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. FOSTER, JR., Esq., JULIUS MENYER, Esq., JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq., SAMUEL D. SABOON, Esq., A. JOSEPH, Esq., WILLIAM LIMAN, Esq., JAS. P. DUNGLANSON, Esq.
Managers.
Hongkong.—VICTOR KRESSER, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai.—DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

NOTICE.
The Office of the Corporation, Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the indisposition of several of the Members, the Committee are compelled with much regret to POSTPONE till further notice the Performance advertised for the evening of Monday next, the 2nd March.
H. HARRINGTON NELSON, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 25, 1868.

NOTICE.
JANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s First Parcel of BASS OCTOBER BREW has arrived per "CHINAMAN."
Hongkong, March 2, 1868. 17mar

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;
BOMBAY, Madras, and Calcutta.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "EMBU," Captain G. N. HORTON, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, at 7 A.M. CARGO will be received on board until Noon on the 10th March, SPECIE until 4 P.M. on the 10th March, and PARCELS until Noon on the 10th March.
For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.
CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from inaccuracy on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK. STEAMERS of this line will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco as follows:—
1868.
Capt. DOANE, on or about April 16.
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same date, connecting at Yokohama with above-named steamer.
Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall.
Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent upon the whole amount for the round voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India," and the "French Transatlantic Company." And at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steam-ships: Lines: Canada, Imman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyd's.
Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.
For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINES.
FROM
SAN FRANCISCO
TO
NEW YORK
VIA PANAMA AND NICARAGUA.

THE N. A. S. S. Co. will dispatch regularly by both of the above Routes, their elegant and commodious Steam-ships "OREGONIAN," "NEVADA," "NEBRASKA," "AMERICA," and "MOSES TAYLOR," connecting on the Atlantic with the splendid Steam-ships "FULTON," "ARAGO," "DAKOTA," "SANTAGO" and "SAN FRANCISCO."
There being a strong opposition between the Companies in San Francisco, parties travelling Eastward via that Port, will find it to their advantage not to engage passage to New York until they arrive in San Francisco.
The Office of the Company is 108, Battery Street, N.W., Corner of Pine St., up-stairs, where for further information, apply to
J. W. RAYMOND, Agent.
San Francisco, Dec. 4, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN," 130 H. P. Nominal, will commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to, and from, sea at usual rates.
For further information, apply to Messrs R. H. How & Co., Fuchow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

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For further information, apply to Messrs R. H. How & Co., Fuchow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

Steam Tugs.
NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.
STEAM TUG "JAMES," 110 H. P. NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.
THIS Powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from Sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, at Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 18, 1866.

NOTICE.
UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, (LIMITED).
STEAM TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."
THIS Powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from Sea.
For Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong, or to the Captain on Board.
J. B. ENDICOTT, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 12, 1865.

Shipping.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FUCHOW.
The Steamship "UNION," Captain TOPPIN, will leave for the above Ports, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, March 4, 1868. 7mar

FOR SHAN, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.
The Steamship "SUNRISE," Captain BUCHAN, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

FOR NAGASAKI.
The 4 1/2 Amer. Clipper-schooner "CHILD OF THE OCEAN," daily expected, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to W. SELSELL & Co., Hongkong, March 5, 1868. 4f

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Will be despatched on the 8th March, 1868. The 4 1/2 Clipper "CLARA SAYERS," 293 tons Register, BRENNER, Master. She has room for limited amount of cargo, for which apply to CARLWITZ & Co., Hongkong, March 2, 1868. 8mar

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British Ship "CHELSEA," 904 Tons Register, Low, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LOSMAN & Co., Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The 4 1/2 Clipper "ONWARD," WILLIAM WHYTE, Master, will be despatched for the above ports at an early date, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co., Hongkong, February 21, 1867.

FOR HONOLULU.
The First Class Hawaiian Sch. "CHINA PACKET," Capt. REYNOLDS, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The 4 1/2 French Clipper-barque "ARON OHL," Capt. LAPARTHE, of 5,000 piculs carrying capacity, (daily expected at Macao from Saigon.)
Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co., Agents for Arc en Ciel.
Hongkong, February 18, 1868.

FOR SYDNEY.
The 4 French Clipper-barque "CELANA," Capt. BUCHAN, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, February 12, 1868.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
SHIP "CHINAMAN."
THE above named vessel having arrived in Harbour, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at owners' risk and expense.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

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Notes on China & Japan.

OL. 2, No. 2.

OW READY.

Aborigines of Hainan.

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through in a very speedy, and summary manner some fifty years ago, when our hands were full of work and active service, and a rule with no exceptions. But it seems to us that the diplomacy which has of late years become the curse of Great Britain in more distant regions is affecting our Navy and that the "Don't kick-up-a-row-at-any-hazards" policy has become almost as much the cardinal point of naval action as it has already become of British diplomacy. Nothing would be easier than to name half a dozen fields for action if they were really sought. Our business, however, is naturally with Eastern Asia, and we would point out one or two opportunities for service which would afford a more legitimate scope for naval energy. Of course we know that Captains and Admirals now-a-days are the mere puppets of the most imbecile of the boards with which the country is afflicted—the Board of Admiralty. But if popular report be true, the present naval Commander-in-Chief is not one who errs on the side of shrinking needful responsibility, and is perfectly ready to risk receiving any number of the inane remonstrances so appropriately written on foolscap and dated within the anchor-decorated enclosure sacred to Naval misdirection, if he can only see a just cause. Now the public opinion of every British (we may add foreign) resident in China and the expressed opinion of every respectable journal published in the East is in favor of an attempt to discover the fate of the Rev. Mr. Thomas and another British subject who, it was reported, were burned to death in the General Sherman. There is no absolute certainty that they have perished, and recent reports state that they are still alive. Moreover several Americans shared their fate; whatever it may have been, and if the United States Government and Navy have no particular interest in the death or captivity of a few citizens, British sailors have as a rule been particularly proud of our national character for helping either fellow-countrymen or others who have by misadventure fallen into savage hands. If Great Britain is justified by the necessity for maintaining our prestige in setting the forces of an empire in motion to rescue a handful of subjects from Abyssinia, if Government aid can be granted to search for Dr. Livingstone, surely a few gunboats may without absurdity be despatched to verify the fate of a man well known and celebrated for his linguistic and other acquirements, and that of his companions in misfortune. Here at least is a chance for a little of that active service, so begged for by Sir Herbert K. P. and so warmly advocated, the condign punishment of Mr. Thomas' murderers if murdered he was, occupation might be found for a force almost as large as would be despatched from England upon a fresh exploring expedition to the Arctic regions.

If we regard our prestige with the Chinese and Japanese merely, there is ample cause for action. Of course we know it has not been taken. The "alliance" stops the way. But with no friendly feelings to the French we protest against the manner in which our hands have been tied ever since we landed in Chilibi by this most injudicious alliance. And to crown all, the French are at the very moment acting as some ports in a manner as regards asserting their rights or avenging their wrongs quite quite ignores the so-called mutual co-operation. Will Sir Harry Keppel throw the alliance to the winds in a matter concerning British honor and prestige and our national character for humanity throughout the East? We fear not; but if he did he might be assured of the unhesitating support of every patriotic Englishman in China and Japan.

We have not space to more than indicate other opportunities for naval employment. Dutch aggression in the Sulu islands is becoming a fruitful source of discussion. The savages of Formosa have yet to be visited by a small squadron, and some better guarantee than the arrangement made by General Le Gendre—admirable as was that gentleman's conduct—obtained for the future safety of shipwrecked British mariners; and this not at one point only but along the entire extent of coast inhabited by aborigines. A thorough overhauling of the whole piratical haunts of the South coast would afford another worthy object of enterprise. The task would be herculean, but so much the better. In fact any prudent in China could easily suggest important objects for naval service, if we ever return to the old policy which made us mistress of the seas—aggressive doubtless but justified by the humane ends to be obtained; not over much bound by despatches and the manderings of imbecile diplomats who accomplish nothing themselves and are anxious that no one else should accomplish anything either, but good for the public and of high value to the Navy. We are not very hopeful of any such return to past principles and practice, but an occasional reference to it may do good.

of course no defined line can be drawn, and in estimating the cost of living of those who, in point of wealth, are removed above the class of whom I have already treated, individual character and disposition form an important difficulty; for among the Chinese, as in our own countries, though to a very much modified extent and degree, we occasionally find a desire to appear rich, a disposition to keep up or imitate the style of living of those wealthier than themselves, or a fondness for the utmost display that their own means will permit; but at the same time, a Chinaman can much more readily retrench, give up his affected style, and bring his expenditure down to the lowest point consistent with health and reasonable comfort, without pain to himself and without incurring the displeasure or obloquy of his associates; retrenchment does not necessarily deprive a Chinaman of his status in society, but "honest poverty" receives practically that same consideration which it is usual in Western lands to accord to it. Moreover there is a certain amount of hospitality which is adopted chiefly as a means of making a display of wealth, or afforded as a social entertainment to those who do not need it, that it becomes a simple matter of course that a Chinaman's table is open, not on casual visits only, but for months or years, until indeed the hospitality seems to be a convenience, to all his friends and connections who choose to sit down to it; in fact an "universal clubbing," a spontaneous system of reciprocal aid exists throughout the population. Early marriages also prevail amongst the Chinese; parents urge their sons to marry, in order to keep them from certain immoralities, and with the hope of perpetuating the family; the sons are in no wise unwilling, because marriage does not necessarily entail keeping house or other permanent source of expense, beyond the small item of an additional person to feed and clothe; for unless the son be sufficiently affluent to maintain a separate establishment, he can still reside with his wife under the parental roof and with little or no addition to the house accommodation which he required as a single man. These considerations render it a difficult task to estimate the cost of living among the Chinese, whose incomes exceed what is required to provide the necessities and ordinary comforts of life, and the following estimate must therefore be considered somewhat vague and ill-defined.

Passing over, by a wide leap, the undefined line bordering on which are those whose incomes are ample for the ordinary needs, but which barely afford scope for the superfluities of life, let our ideal Chinaman be one who is in comfortable circumstances, one whose income will allow him to board a moderate amount of savings or enjoy somewhat of present indulgences, according to his particular disposition. Such an one shall have a wife and two or three children, and his disbursements, according to the result of my enquiries, will average as follows:

The rent of a house for the whole family would be from \$6 to \$8 a month, an item however possessed of elasticity in so far as it may be reduced, if needful, by portioning off some part of the premises on rent to others; the food for such a family would be about \$4 a month for each adult, and capable of course of any amount of increase; three servants would probably be employed, at a monthly cost of from 60 cents to \$1.40 each for wages, and their food; as to clothing, the same remarks apply as to that of the laboring people, expense under that head confining itself to means of procuring. We have then the following as an estimate of the monthly cost of living of a Chinese family comfortably and somewhat affluently provided for:—Rent \$8; food for two parents \$5, for 3 children, say \$8, and for three servants, say \$3; wages of 3 servants, say \$3; total \$30. This estimate will probably suffice for some amount of hospitality, especially when it is considered that the property inherent in expenditure under the name of elasticity, is also possessed by the "viables" placed on the dinner table, all the guests dipping their chopsticks into the dishes with a never-failing polite regard to the necessities of equitable division; rent I have shown to be elastic, and the item of servants is manifestly so.

It is doubtless a wide leap to take from my previous estimates of a laboring man's expenditure to that of a family capable of expending \$30 a month; but the chasm is filled up by all possible intermediate gradations, none of which seem to present a suitable definite line of demarcation which could be usefully availed of as a basis for an estimate; and from this point upwards in the scale of wealth so extremely elastic do all the items become that no further estimates appear necessary to elucidate the cost of living among the Chinese; rentable frequently reach \$50 or \$40 and rarely \$70 or \$100 a month, while the cost of food and servants depend entirely upon the means available and the disposition of the owner to revel in luxurious living or otherwise to dispose of his money; on the whole I am of opinion that in no country of the West is the national wealth more equally distributed amongst the people forming the nation, than in China; the universal habits of mutual aid and hospitality, the law (custom) of inheritance, in fact the whole inherent ideas and habits of the people, tend to this equal distribution.—CANTON.

Dr. Hance, the well-known botanist, gives an article which, if his supposition be correct, announces an important discovery as regards food for Silk-worms.

Mr. E. C. Taintor, of the Chinese Imperial Customs, has communicated to me specimens of two species of Oak gathered by him in the 千山 (Ten Shan) or Thousand Mountains, about 60 miles south of Mukden, and 70 north-east of Newchwang. The first of these, named 小葉柞樹 (Siao-ya-tso-shu) or small-leaved oak, Mr. Taintor was assured by the priests was identical with that used further south for feeding the worms. It proves to be identical with *Quercus mongolica*, Fisch., which, according to Maximowicz's "Vereine einer Flora des Amur-landes," extends northwards along the Manchurian coast as far as Nikolajewsk in lat. 53° N., and has been traced in a westerly direction to Nerzinskoi Sawod on the Argun, in about long. 110° E. The second specimen named 大葉柞樹 (Ta-ya-tso-shu) or large-leaved oak, Mr. Taintor was told is not used for feeding the silk-worm. It agrees however, so well with the oak named *ho-po-to* in Mr. Maximowicz's report, in its larger leaves and acorns, and in the "longish feathery filaments outside the cup, which give it the appearance of a small fur cap," that I think the two are probably identical. This is referable to *Q. dentata*, Thbg., first described from specimens gathered in Japan in 1776 by the Jesuit, Thbg., and again met with by Prof. Bunge who recognized it in the Russian mission to Peking in 1831, in the mountainous region near that capital, but he, considering it new, named it *Q. chonata*. There is however no difference at all between my Peking and Japanese specimens.

The identification of one or perhaps two of these trees, thus due to the enlightened interest in the question shown by Mr. Taintor, is likely I think to lead to results of greater value than the solution of a doubtful scientific point. Both the oaks in question are very closely allied to *Q. rubra*, the oak of the British Isles and the whole of Northern Europe; and *Q. mongolica* was indeed supposed by Pallas to be the same species; whilst the affinity of the other European species is very great. It is more than probable that the mountain silk-worm, which thrives on the common British oak, and considering the nature of the climate of Newchwang, there seems no reason to doubt that it would need no protection in many parts of Great Britain, and certainly in Central Europe.—H. F. HANCE.

LOCAL.

A CRICKET match between an Eleven of the Hongkong Cricket Club, and an Eleven from H.M.S. Rodney was commenced today. In the first innings the Hongkong Cricket Club scored 38 runs only, their opponents scoring 82 runs. The Hongkong Cricket Club made a better stand in the second innings, 76 runs having been put together, because marriage does not necessarily entail keeping house or other permanent source of expense, beyond the small item of an additional person to feed and clothe; for unless the son be sufficiently affluent to maintain a separate establishment, he can still reside with his wife under the parental roof and with little or no addition to the house accommodation which he required as a single man. These considerations render it a difficult task to estimate the cost of living among the Chinese, whose incomes exceed what is required to provide the necessities and ordinary comforts of life, and the following estimate must therefore be considered somewhat vague and ill-defined.

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THE MAGGIE LESLIE CASE.

According to the Batavia papers the case of the *Maggie Leslie* is becoming rather complicated, and is likely to give rise to questions between the English and Dutch Governments. The following are the details of what has taken place in reference to this vessel, the master of which it will be recollected, arrived at Singapore reporting her loss, and whose precipitate abandonment of his ship was severely blamed by the local Court of Enquiry.

The *Maggie Leslie*, of Newcastle, sailed from England for London with a full cargo of tea, and on the 15th October last, was fallen in with, about the middle of the Gulf of Gaspar Island, by the English barque *Fusi-Yama*, the *Maggie Leslie* having all sail set but with apparently nobody on board. An examination it was found she had been abandoned by the crew, and nothing the matter with her. The Chief Mate and four seamen, the vessel's doctor, were put on board with instructions to reach the vessel to Batavia, which they reached on the 21st October. According to the instructions of Captain Thomson of the *Fusi-Yama*, the vessel was placed in the hands of Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme & Co., (the Agents for Lloyd's at Batavia.) These gentlemen immediately applied to the Resident of Batavia, informing him of the circumstances connected with the salvage and enquiring in what manner the vessel was to be placed according to law. The Controller of Import and Export Duties was pointed out as the person charged, according to existing regulations, with the management of such matters at Batavia.

The *Maggie Leslie* was then given up to this official, who immediately placed men on board for the protection of the ship and cargo, and hired warehouse into which to enable him to make up the inventory required by law.

On the 23rd Oct., the English Consul, Mr. MacLean, addressed a letter to Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme & Co., requesting that the ship and cargo might be delivered to him in terms of Art. IX of the Consular Treaty between Great Britain and Holland, dated March 6th, 1855. To the above request, Messrs. Pitcairn, Syme & Co. on the same day replied that upon legal advice they had delivered the ship and cargo to the local authorities in terms of Art. 580 of the Dutch Code of Commerce and the last clause of the IX Art. of the Consular Treaty by which the existing colonial laws were recognised, but that they had no objection if the Consul could come to an understanding with the local authorities.

The 580 Art. of the Code of Commerce is in these terms:—"If ships or goods are found, salvaged or fished up at sea or on the shore, without the master or owner, or owner of the goods or consignee being present, or being known by the salvors, the salvaged property shall, as speedily as possible, be brought to the nearest port and placed in the custody of such official as the Governor-General shall have charged with the custody of the same, or in the absence of such person, then in the hands of an officer appointed by the chief local authority."

By neglecting this, the salvors shall lose their right to salvage or life and will be liable in damages, or to being punished criminally, if there are grounds for it."

On the 24th Oct. the Consul applied to the Controller of Import and Export Duties and requested the immediate delivery to him of the ship and cargo in terms of Art. IX of the Consular Treaty. The Controller on the same day replied that he could not comply with a request, alleging the authority given to him by the Resident, and giving the following reasons:—"Why Art. IX was not applicable to the case."

1st. That the vessel was not stranded, but was found floating without any sure proof of its nationality, because there was not a single paper found on board from which its nationality could be learnt.

2nd. That it was not necessary to take measures for saving the property as there had already been adopted by the Controller.

3rd. That the last clause of Art. IX, excepted the existing colonial laws and that recognized Art. 580 of the Code which provided completely for the case.

To this the Consul on the 25th Oct. replied by a protest, in which the arguments of the Controller were controverted, and the Consul protested against all damage to the ship and cargo that might ensue, and holding the Controller and the Government of Netherlands India, from whom he derived his authority, liable for all costs, damages, and interest; annexed to this document was the copy of a letter from the Resident of Banks to the English Consul, in which it was stated that the crew of the English ship *Maggie Leslie*, of Newcastle, from China, and with a cargo of 728 tons of tea, and which was wrecked on the Aleister reef off Fulo last night, arrived at Minoh in three boats after having, as they stated, left their vessel in a sinking condition. As this protest had no result, the Consul on the 26th Oct., addressed a request to the Governor-General that the Controller should be ordered to give up the ship and cargo to the Consul in terms of Art. IX of the treaty, and on the 12th November the Consul was informed that instructions had been given to the Controller to deliver up to him the *Maggie Leslie* and her cargo.

In the meantime the Controller had proceeded to land the tea and to sell some of it as damaged, against which proceeding the Consul energetically protested.

On the 13th November, in compliance with the instructions of Government, the Controller delivered up the *Maggie Leslie* and her cargo to the Consul, at the same time claiming repayment of all expenses incurred by him and a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross value of the ship and cargo due to him under the Code of Commerce. The Consul refusing to satisfy this claim, the Controller applied to the Government, requesting that he might be held harmless for what he had done in accordance with the orders of Government, or that he might be permitted to take legal proceedings against the Consul as repaying the owners of the ship and cargo. The first of these requests was refused, but the Controller was authorised to take such steps as he might consider necessary. The Consul still refusing to reimburse the Controller, the latter applied to the High Court of Justice and obtained a warrant to arrest the ship and cargo which was executed on the 13th January.

On the 14th Jan., the Consul addressed a protest to the Government of Netherlands India against this proceeding, which he stated was a breach of the Consular Treaty between Great Britain and Holland.

The affair remains in this state at present, and there appears little chance of the owners of the ship or cargo getting possession of their property until after a tedious litigation in the Courts of Netherlands India.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S HIDDEN CHESS-PLAYER.

(Speaker, Jan. 11.)

Professor Huxley has told the working-men of South London, in a very fine passage of his most unassuming English, what seems to him the highest meaning of education. It is such a mastery of the laws of the great game which is always being played between the individual man on woman and an unseen player who plays the phenomena of the universe on fixed and more or less accessible rules, as will enable the human players to carry on the longest game, with the most brilliant success. But we must not spoil by summarizing a passage which deserves to live in English literature, both for its vigour of style and the admirable, almost grand expression it gives to a particular creed which is gaining rapidly upon us, in spite of the stern, almost solemn, neglect with which it passes by our highest life.

"Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would one day or other depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and the moves of the pieces; to have the means of giving and getting eyes for all check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the State which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Now, it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, by man and woman, of us being one or two players in a game of his or her own. The chess board is the world; the pieces the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from fair, just, and honest. But, also, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. It is the man who plays 'well the highest stakes' are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checked without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retschsch depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking figure a playing for love, as we say, and you will find that the man and I should accept it as an image of human life. Well, now what I mean by education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature; and the fashion of the affections, and of the will, in harmony with those laws."

Surely Professor Huxley should have said "a calm strong angel," but the celebrated Automaton chess-player which at one time went about the world defeating every antagonist who ventured to cope with him. We do not mean that Professor Huxley denies in the least a large intelligence to his hidden-player, but that he does mean expressly to affirm that his moves are not free, but actuated by the sense of being directed of all personal references to the individual character pitted against him in the contest. If the simile be accurate, indeed, there is no provision for a double bearing of every move, no analogy for the pity which manifests itself most when a piece is taken, for the flash of recognition between the earthly and the eternal player which so often begins with disaster, for the vision of victory which now and again illumines the face of the defeated player as he acknowledges the last awful announcement of check-mate. Mr. Huxley ignores, in his definition of education, all but the visible issues of the contest between the soul of the universe and the soul of man. It is true that at a late stage of his lecture he speaks of education as including "passions trained to come to heel, by a vigorous will—the noble training which teaches 'to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all villainy, and to respect others as himself.' And difficult as it seems to understand how such love as this could be learned out of the study of the game Professor Huxley had previously described, it seems clear that he so intends us to understand him. For he insists that moral law should be understood to be the same self-executing kind as physical law; that 'there lies in the nature of things a reason for every moral law as cogent and well defined as that which underlies every physical law; that stealing and lying are just as certain to be followed by evil consequences as putting your hand in the fire, or jumping out of a garret window.' If this be indeed so, then, of course the moral laws of the universe are as much elementary rules of the great game which Mr. Huxley has so finely described as the physical laws; and the player who has the subtlest knowledge of the former and follows them with the truest fidelity, will gain thereby as much advantage in the conflict for existence as he who has the subtlest knowledge of the physical laws, and conforms to them with the truest fidelity. But we very much doubt if the thinking men among Mr. Huxley's audience will admit it to be so. If they want the maximum of tangible success in the great tussle with the mysterious Automaton who moves so silently and inexorably those pieces which Professor Huxley calls the phenomena of nature, they will soon find that the only account they should take of moral laws, other than enlightened self-interest, is comprehended under the best average morality of their day. While a man who has pierced a new secret of physical nature will probably reap the greatest reward both in power and fame from his anticipation of other discoveries, the man who has entered into a new secret of moral or spiritual life, will in all probability reap little but neglect and embarrassment from his keen vision and his faithful application of his new principle. If the "laws of the game" are those the observance of which lead to visible and acknowledged success, or even which invariably preclude a visible and apparent failure, we think that any education which is satisfied with such a study may prove to have been of the poorest; while if, on the other hand, the "laws of the game" include all the moral and spiritual, no less than the visible and tangible issues of the struggle, we should utterly deny Mr. Huxley's principle that the invisible player "never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance," and that the man who plays ill is "checkedmate, without haste, but without remorse." It is obvious, we think, that Mr. Huxley is here carefully excluding the higher moral and spiritual issues of the various moves, and describing a game in which error is never beneficial except so far as it teaches the danger of error in future, in which suffering cannot be the minister of joy, nor failure the seed of triumph. But the truth is that the loss in these cases is not a loss of success in the game (say often the reverse), but only a loss of mutual intelligence and love between the players; and of this Professor Huxley, by virtue of his assertion that the other player is unknown, can take no cognizance.

No account of education, we do not mean here the education of schools and colleges, for, as we have often asserted, the highest education is barely ever attainable in schools and colleges at all, but in that much larger sense in which Professor Huxley uses the term when he speaks of the education of life, which does not take cognizance of the free spiritual relations between God and man, as well as the fixed physical relations between nature and man, is so much as half the truth. Mr. MacLeod Campbell, in the preface to his new edition of one of the deepest and noblest of modern contributions to theological study, says most profoundly:—"That place which we find of law, as that which we may attribute to the reign of law—the character of God. And as Science, in the largest sense of the word, is our practical light, under the reign of law, so is Christ the light of the kingdom of God." And if he were to adopt Professor Huxley's metaphor, Mr. Campbell would doubtless say that in order to prevent our regarding a thorough mastery of the laws of the game "as the final aim of human existence, the unseen Nature, has from time to time sent amongst us earthly players who cared for 'the laws of the game' mainly as a discipline leading up to a knowledge of Him who constructed them,—and has sent One especially, who came but to show that an early and crushing defeat might be consistent with a perfect knowledge of the Spirit of Him who inflicted that defeat, and so to reduce the petty successes and failures of future games to their true spiritual value, measuring them not by their apparent results, but by the sympathy engendered between the infinite and the finite player. We suspect that Mr. Huxley himself, little as he would assent to such a statement, would not be satisfied without laying down some conditions under which he himself would choose to regard defeat as virtual victory. When he tells us that the passions of an educated man must be trained by a firm will, under the guidance of a sensitive conscience, to come to heel," whenever required

to do so by their owner, does he imagine that this result can ever be attained through mere study of "the rules of the game?" As we have said before, a "sensitive conscience" is no part of the apparatus for a successful playing of the game, though an average conscience might be. A "sensitive conscience" is a condition of obedience to the laws of the game, but not the only condition either. For a sensitive conscience will do little except to hamper both the game and the player, unless it be accompanied by a faith which can look beyond defeat, and a love which can transform defeat itself into triumph.

We do not believe that Professor Huxley, if pressed, would accept his own illustration of the significance of the highest education, without some assumption of spiritual conditions far higher than those of "the game," and which should often override them. Were there not indeed such conditions, and were there not also an indestructible faith that they will be fulfilled even more perfectly when the game is over and the board is cleared, than even while it is playing,—we do not doubt that the nobles of all our players would themselves court the checkmate, by which all this, in that case, unmeaning craft, and toil, and skill would at length be ended.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—How to have hot water always in the house. Let your wife find out that you visit another woman, and you will never afterwards be out of hot water. This is infallible.

How to bone turkeys. Get up at 2 o'clock A.M. The dorker it is the better. Climb over your neighbor's fence and bone two or three. You will find this plan very economical.

How to have sauce at a moment's notice. Order your servant to do something which she does not like. You will

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "EMER"
The Contract Packet "EMER" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Mar., at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar. until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 11th Mar. will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *late fee* of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 11th Mar.

Further, late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom and Colonies, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 11th Mar. will not be forwarded unless the *late fee* as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 5 P.M. on the 10th Mar., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be placed in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

THE subjoined Transcript of a Telegram from the General Post Office in London, which was received by the Undersigned this day, is published for general information.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1868.

[COPY] To Point de Galles, Bayley,
To the Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement of dates for Australian Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Onward (outward) Mails for China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table; homeward Australian Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than time table. First outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty-first of March; 1st homeward Mail from Australia under new plan will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Stay of vessels at Ceylon will be avoided. Intervals for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advice also Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars by to-day's Mail.

10. 1 P.M.
13. 1.55
(Signed) THOS. AUSTIN,
In Charge.

Tel. Office,
Galle, 18th January, 1868.
True Copy.
(Signed) F. BAYLEY,
Agent.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Scale of Progression of Weight, having the half-ounce for its unit has been extended to Letters posted in Hongkong, addressed to Trieste, or Northern Europe, specially marked to be forwarded via Trieste, and that henceforward the following Rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, will be chargeable upon such Letters, viz.:

Not exceeding one ounce, 12 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 24
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 36
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 48
For every additional 1 oz., 12
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

Intimations.
C. L. VOLKMAN,
Private Boarding Establishment,
20, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

VIEW OF HONGKONG.
MR. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will be prepared to receive orders for COLOURING the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued with the *Overland China Mail* of 15th Nov. at the following rates:

Half Coloured, 48
Shaded in Pencil, 1.50
A Specimen of the Full Coloured Lithograph can be seen at this Office.
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

Intimations.
Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s. 6d. per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.
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LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

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Shanghai, January, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,
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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

LLINGWORTH & Co., having established themselves at West Point, next below the Hongkong and China Gas Co., are prepared to do all kinds of ENGINE AND BOILER WORK;

SHIPSMITHS' WORK of any description. They have also erected a **FOUNDRY** on the Premises, and are prepared to execute all kinds of IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS. And hope that by a strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Hongkong, August 22, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM GASKELL,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
REMOVED TO No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS, D'Aguiar Street.

Opposite Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, August 28, 1866.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIPMASTERS.
PATERSON & HANDLEY,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters, 16, Queen's Road West, and Aberdeen's Yard, Praya West, Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

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AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Water Boats in constant readiness to supply Ships with Pure Fresh Water.
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SAIL, MAKER, &c.
Undell Street, (Opposite French Consulate.) Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

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J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

The request of the Undersigned, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:

Phoenix Assurance Company.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
Universal Marine Insurance Company Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

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Care of Mr. VOLKMAN, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, October 12, 1867.

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Osaka, January 28, 1868. Lmar

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H. COHEN,
Hongkong, March 13, 1867.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.
Trustees.

The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENN, Esq.,
WALDEN DELAND, Esq.,
H. B. GIBB, Esq.,
W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
W. BRAND, Esq.,
GEO. MACLEAN, Esq.,
Rev. J. J. IRWIN, Esq.,
D. D. IYON, Esq.,
A. HEARD, Esq.,
H. B. LEMANN, Esq.,
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THE Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq., Chairman.
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The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
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3rd " " " \$20.
By order, W. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climate of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

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